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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 48 December 1, 1961 Section I — News

RIGHT-WING: *JFK's attack backfires* .....(803)

ROCKY: *Will divorce count him out?* .....(803)

GERMANY: *Kroll incident shakes diplomats* (804)

JFK: *Anti-business advisers scored* .....(804)

CASTRO: *Will he get US jets?* .....(805)

JFK's Blooper: When the President went all out in his Los Angeles speech on November 18 attacking right-wingers, he made a bad political mistake—in the view of many in the Nation's Capital. All the more so, because he did not "balance" his address (as he did a few days before in Seattle) by emphasizing that he was harassed by the "extremists of both left and right." In Los Angeles he singled out the right.

Nor did the fact that he scored certain right-wing groups deceive anyone in Washington. The liberal Washington *Post* (pro-Kennedy) on November 19 said the speech showed JFK was aware these groups "made a noise out of all proportion to their strength and influence." Then—asks Capitol Hill—why pay any attention to them? Congress has long been familiar with the New Deal tactic of smearing the whole right-wing by attacking "extremists."

Senator Barry Goldwater took the offensive a few hours after Kennedy's speech by coming to the heart of the matter, when he said that if JFK is worried about "extremists," he should purge his own Administration of the "radicals who are raising hell with this country." Those most radical, he said, were right in the White House. "All Kennedy has to do to find these extremists," said the Arizonan, "is to turn around in his rocking-chair and look around the White House." These men, he said, are members of the socialistic Americans for Democratic Action. He mentioned Goldberg, Schlesinger, Udall, Freeman. He said there were 40 ADA-ers in the top level of Kennedy's Administration.

All this points to the moral: Kennedy in Los Angeles made a bad political blunder. He opened up a controversy which stamps him and his Administration as left-wing. A visiting English editor remarked to the editor of HUMAN EVENTS: "How could your President commit this stupidity at Los Angeles? Now he can no longer pose as a 'middle-of-the-roader.' He's stamped himself as a left-winger."

Business leaders, for many months confused about JFK's policies which looked "anti-business," now are convinced these policies are definitely anti-business because the White House is dominated by left-wing advisers of the ADA element. (See page 804—Business Leader Views JFK—in which General Robert E. Wood criticizes Kennedy policies.)

The ADA record of Kennedy and of many of his advisers has now struck wide sections of the public. Here are some of the high points:

• After the 1960 Democratic Convention at Los Angeles, the ADA compiled and distributed Kennedy's voting record throughout 14 years in the House and Senate. Of a total of 146 roll calls considered important by ADA, JFK voted with ADA 80 per cent of the time. He was absent (partly due to illness) 10 per cent of the time and voted against ADA on the remaining 10 per cent of the issues.

• Kennedy's affinity for the ADA was pinpointed by HUMAN EVENTS way back in 1957. In its October 26 issue of that year, HUMAN EVENTS said, in commenting on JFK's voting record in the first session of the 85th Congress (when he voted with ADA 10 out of 12 times): "This placed him slightly to the left of liberal Wayne Morse, who flunked the ADA test on three bills." In the next three years he served in the Senate and voted 100 per cent down the line with ADA. (See Section II for an article on the ADA, extracted from Frank Kluckhohn's new book, *America, Listen.*)

Rockefeller: The public announcement that Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller intends to get a divorce from the Governor has set Washington tongues buzzing. Politicos interviewed right after the unexpected announcement seemed convinced that this will deal a bad blow to Rockefeller's Presidential ambitions. Whether or not the Governor's flight to New Guinea to help find his son will heal the marital breach is also discussed—and everyone hopes that this will occur. But diverse observations have importance:

• Since "bloc voting" stirs fears among most politicos, experts on this matter emphasize that Lutherans and Roman Catholics in particular, react

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adversely to candidates who have been divorced. Since Rockefeller nationally has not enjoyed too much success in wooing voters of these groups, his Presidential chances would be diminished.

• But some observers on Capitol Hill doubt that if Rockefeller is simply divorced and remains single he will be fatally harmed. On the other hand, if he remarries, the above-mentioned groups might well harden their feeling against his candidacy.

• Few observers exclude the possibility that Rocky might remarry. He is a vigorous and highly attractive man of 52, young for his age. It is often remarked that his personality has won for him many feminine admirers, although at present no gossipers venture to mention any other lady in the picture. But it is recognized that it would be difficult to squelch scandal-mongering should Rocky remarry. In that event, the Bible belt and Roman Catholics might well dim the Governor's national chances.

• If this happens, the effect on the Republican Party would justify some of the signs of alarm already shown in Eastern GOP circles. For the Presidential field would be almost completely dominated by Senator Goldwater, whether he so chooses or not. He already holds a big lead among the pros (as the HUMAN EVENTS poll on November 3 showed). His mass popularity would swell. But that might not last. For, as in the past, publicists and press organs which do not want a Republican President would seek to force a liberal figure on the party pros. Indeed, signs of such a familiar phenomenon are already appearing. New York *Times* Washington bureau chief, James Reston, on November 22 started the game going by tossing out some liberal names to divide the GOP. With a twinkle in his eyes, Reston threw the following names into the field: Romney of American Motors, Defense Secretary McNamara, former Attorney General Rogers, Governor Hatfield of Oregon, Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, former Secretary of the Interior Seaton and former Secretary of Defense Gates.

Back to Bismarck: The famous "Kroll incident," which has ruffled Diplomatic Row for weeks, hung like a shadow over the talks last week between Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and President Kennedy. Kroll is the German Ambassador to Moscow who held a 90-minute talk with Khrushchev on November 9. The parley, the exact nature of which has not been officially revealed, stirred fears in some Western quarters that West Germany is seeking to make a deal with Soviet Russia.

According to information supplied to HUMAN EVENTS from Western European capitals, Kroll is an old career diplomat of conservative hue, typical of many in the Bonn Foreign Office who became disgusted with the "blow-hard-blow-soft" policies of Kennedy over the Berlin problem, particularly after the August 13 sealing-off of East Berlin. This element harks back to the days—eighty years ago—when "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck favored understanding with czarist Russia rather than the West; it also harks back to the Rapallo treaty of 1922 between the German Republic and the new Bolshevik regime in Russia. (Years later Rapallo came to fruition in the 1939 Russo-German pact which led to the outbreak of World War II.)

According to information supplied by HUMAN EVENTS correspondents in Europe, the Russian dictator said scarcely a word during the 90 minutes, but listened approvingly to what Kroll had to say. Kroll—according to these advices to HUMAN EVENTS—hinted at the possibility of a Russo-German Alliance for the "security and peace of the world." The price, of course, would be German retirement from the NATO organization. Backing up Kroll in this tentative arrangement were some officials in Bonn, as well as the British Ambassador to Moscow.

Business Leader Views JFK: General Robert E. Wood, long-time chairman of the board of Sears & Roebuck, and prominent among business leaders in the nation, tells HUMAN EVENTS what he thinks of President Kennedy's recent speeches, as follows:

"Even though I voted against Mr. Kennedy, like any good American, I hoped he would make a fine President for all Americans regardless of party. I feel a keen disappointment over his speeches in Seattle and Los Angeles.

"While there was much in his Seattle speech that was true, to wit: the difficulties of uniting in a common policy a number of allies with differing aims and the futility of those who advocate peace at any price (the appeasers), I feel he is wrong in opposing those Americans who favor leading from strength, who favor telling Khrushchev that if he continues his present tactics, it means war. If he shows absolute firmness even to the point of telling Khrushchev we will drop the bomb, it is probable Khrushchev will retreat and there will be no war.

"We cannot keep up this cold war indefinitely spending 50 billion dollars a year on products that are of no benefit to the people. As a matter of fact, Mr. Kennedy cannot obtain the very objectives he desires—bettering the conditions of the people—if the cold war continues indefinitely.

"As for the Los Angeles speech, in spite of the fact that the President has been trying to show the Administration is not anti-business, the contents of his speech pretty clearly indicate that Mr. Kennedy is still in the hands of those of his advisers who are ADA and anti-business."

JFK's Faulty Logic: Capitol Hill notes the lack of logic in President Kennedy's recent Seattle speech. Kennedy damned two alternatives—right-wing "warmongering" and left-wing "appeasement"—completely ignoring a third course which might best preserve the peace.

It is noted that the most learned students of communism in the free world are virtually one in

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their estimation of how best to prevent war with Russia—stand firm and fully armed, not giving an inch. The Russians, they point out, have gained most of their big diplomatic victories by bluff, and the only way to check their expansionist designs is to call their bluff in no uncertain atomic terms.

This President Kennedy did not do in the case of Laos, Cuba and South Vietnam. To have stood up to communism in these cases, it is pointed out, far from constituting "warmongering," actually would have promoted peace. But to back down certainly does constitute appeasement, which eventually leads to war.

Talk of the South: Two 31-year-old Republicans are the talk of the South!

Republican leaders from all the Southeastern States met in Atlanta. They elected 31-year-old Wirt Yerger as Chairman of the Southeastern States Chairman's Group of the Republican Party. They predicted the election of a dozen more Republican members of Congress in 1962.

Amarillo, Texas, has just elected 31-year-old Kenneth Kohler to the state legislature. He is the first Republican elected in this century to the Texas legislature, except for an isolated by-election winner a dozen years ago.

Both Yerger and Kohler stress their Goldwater-Tower-Alger conservatism. Southern Republicans proudly say: "There are no liberals in the Republican party in the South. There are far more conservatives in the South than there are liberals. A program of genuine conservatism will turn enough Democrats into Republicans so we can soon win control of the entire South."

Jets to Cuba: The syndicated Allen-Scott column reports that there is a strong possibility that some of the jet fighters the New Frontier is giving Yugoslavia may land in another Red-occupied country—Cuba.

The column reported that the Defense Intelligence Agency has been told by crewmen of two Yugoslav freighters carrying 80 of the jets, that the ships are scheduled to stop over in Havana on their way back to Titoland. The crewmen—each from a different freighter—both told US intelligence sources that the ships, which will pass into the Atlantic through the Panama Canal, are due to drop off some cargo in Cuba, and that they believe this will include some of the jets.

Allen-Scott report that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are aware of the planned Cuban stopover and are prepared to urge President Kennedy to take proper action—seize the ships and take them to an American port. Should some of the jets fall into Castro's hands, it is thought the "Indignation Rallies" thus far staged will look like telephone booth conventions compared to the ensuing outcry.

Individual Rights Upheld: Labor Unions have had a setback in efforts to compel political compliance among their members. The California District Court of Appeals has just overturned the ruling of a lower state court which had held that a Burbank (Calif.) local of the International Association of Machinists was within its legal power in expelling two members—Cecil C. Mitchell and John Mulgrew—because they worked for a right-to-work proposal submitted to California voters in 1958.

Three judges of the Appeals court held unanimously that "the union should not be permitted to use its power over the individual to curb the advocacy of his political views." The court stated also, "The union member who acts as a strike-breaker may be guilty of treason (to the union), but one can believe in right-to-work laws and remain a good trade unionist."

The issue is regarded as of such importance that IAM lawyers forecast appeals, possibly eventually to the US Supreme Court. The California legal battle was financed by two citizen's groups favoring voluntary unionism, and a brief in behalf of the expelled men was submitted by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Who's An Extremist? Conservatives are aghast at the hypocrisy of President Kennedy's speech in Los Angeles last week. In his now famous oration, the President suggested that internal communism was not a major threat, that it was Soviet troops, not the Yalta conferees, who brought communism to Eastern Europe, and that China was lost to the free world through civil war, not policy makers here at home. Anyone who disagreed with this, suggested the President, was an extremist.

Yet if one were to grant all the President's assumptions, then the President, himself, must rank as one of the greatest ex-fanatics of all time.

The Boston *Globe* of June 6, 1948, for example, headlined the report of a speech by then Congressman Kennedy as follows: "Kennedy Says Roosevelt Sold Poland to Reds." In the *Congressional Record* of 1949, Vol. 95, Congressman Kennedy placed the loss of China "squarely on the White House and the State Department" and demanded that the Administration, then under Truman, "search out and spotlight" those "diplomats and their advisers" responsible for the loss of China.

And what, demand conservatives, does the President plan to do about his brother Robert?

FULTON LEWIS, JR., Nationally syndicated columnist and radio commentator: "HUMAN EVENTS is courageous. It is accurate. It is the voice of responsible conservatism and cannot be overestimated. Neither can its influence. As one who has reported from the Nation's Capital for three decades, I can say only that America needs HUMAN EVENTS now as it has never before in our history."

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Attorney General Kennedy, unlike brother John, is so alarmed about the internal Communist menace that in Dallas on November 15 he told newspaper editors: "I challenge you to send your reporters out to dig into the activities of the Communist Party in your areas and learn the facts." This, note conservatives with irony, has a strange resemblance to statements by the late Joseph McCarthy and the "witch hunting extremists" whom the President has condemned.

Security Sieve: Security experts are up in arms over the recent announcement by the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs that it will hack 25 trained security agents from its payroll as of December 2. Headed by the controversial Salvatore Bontempo, whose closest previous brush with intelligence operations was as New Jersey's conservation commissioner, the Bureau is charged with protecting the State Department from possible espionage agents and security risks.

Its reduction in trained personnel has brought severe condemnation from former CIA official John W. Hanes, Jr., Bontempo's predecessor as head of the Bureau. Hanes told HUMAN EVENTS last week:

"While I realize that the Bureau must live with recent budget reductions, there is nothing in its pattern of cutting personnel which attempts to keep the integrity of the security section. In fact, just the opposite. I can only say this either is due to incompetence or a deliberate attempt to render the State Department's security section ineffective."

Hanes also criticized the abolition of the "reporting branch," a central repository for all reports that come in to the Bureau.

"The elimination of this branch will render security operations far more difficult," he explained.

Hanes also said he was dismayed at the elimination of the post of Deputy Director of Office of Security. The position is presently filled by Otto Otepka, a 19-year veteran of government service, who has been handling the personnel security section. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee is now looking into the case.

The Congo: Make no mistake, say political observers recently returned from Africa, the United States is playing directly into the hands of the Communists in its Congo policy. The so-called feud in the UN between Adlai Stevenson and Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin is only over which leftist elements should be allowed forcibly to overthrow the pro-Western regime of Katanga.

Zorin is backing Gizenga, openly Communist, while Stevenson is supporting the central government of Cyrille Adoula, whose Parliament is considered pro-Gizenga and who has numerous Communists in his government, including the Minister of Interior, Christophe Gbenye. It's the old Communist game of infiltrating all sides so the Reds can't lose.

Both Gizenga and Adoula have vowed the destruction of Katanga. But this hasn't prevented Stevenson from putting the US in the strange and embarrassing position of supporting this leftist drive against Tshombe's peaceful regime. Last week Adlai—in spite of Gizenga's recent bloody mutiny—declared that Katanga was the Congo's "major problem." Stevenson then supported a UN resolution specifically calling for an end to Tshombe's—but not Gizenga's—secession.

A resolution calling for the UN to end Katanga's secession by all available means, however, would only legalize what the UN has been trying to achieve all along. Not only did the UN openly attempt to conquer Katanga on September 13, but it has repeatedly violated the UN-Katanga truce.

Capitol Camera: Washington believes that the White House will go along with current House Democratic floor leader John W. McCormack as the new Speaker. Reports are that, in return, McCormack's nephew will not contest the President's brother, Ted, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination next year.

• *The Indignation Rallies launched recently in Texas to protest the sale of American jet fighter planes to Yugoslavia have spread to the Southwest, California and now the Midwest. Well known Wisconsin radio commentator Bob Siegrist recently spoke at a large Indignation Rally in Milwaukee.*

• Attorney General Robert Kennedy embarrassed by the following campaign quote of his brother's: "An effective Attorney General, with the present laws on the books, can remove Mr. Hoffa from office."

• *Postponement of November scheduled hearings on military muzzling by the Stennis subcommittee is not a cover-up. Insiders say this will give those opposed to gagging the military more time to accumulate important information, now unobtainable. The hearings now set for January,. should drop some blockbusters.*

• AP reports that a Plattsburg, New York, welfare client complained recently to the welfare department: "My check was so late that my husband had to go to work."

• *Since the city of Newburgh, New York, decided last summer to crack down on welfare chiselers, the caseload has dropped* 36.1 *per cent.*

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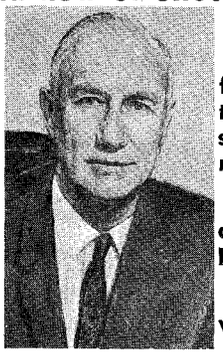
A Turning Point . . .

The 1962 Congressional elections may well be an important event in US history. The 437 House races, the 34 Senate Contests, and the innumerable state, county, and local elections all over the country will be either an endorsemnt or a repudiation of the "New Frontier" program to socialize America. In the many coming contests, the margin of victory or defeat may be slim.

The ADA and the Liberal-labor groups have been hard at work for more than a year on these campaigns. They are pouring almost unlimited funds and manpower, and vital know-how, into the important races. They mean to win.

The Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington on Friday and Saturday, January 5th and 6th, 1962. It will generate enthusiasm, conviction, dedication and know-how. Leading members of Congress from both parties, and prominent and successful political strategists will give you the who, what, when and how of effective political action.



Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina
A firm States' Righter and strong supporter of the basic concepts of the US Constitution. Won as a write-in candidate in November, 1954 by an overwhelming margin. He is a Major Major General in the Army Reserve and advocates a strong military to insure a strong defense.

The Conference fee of $75 includes continental breakfast, lunch and dinner on both days. The fee for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons and daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen and members of YAF and ISI is $45.

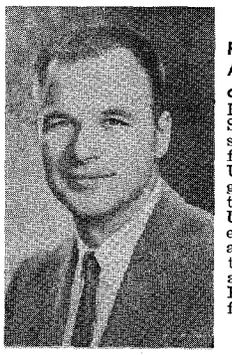
Special room rates, $10 for singles and $15 for doubles, have been arranged at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

All fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, whatever the reason.

Space is limited, and all registrations must be reserved, so fill out the coupon below now to insure your reservation.

Representative William E. Miller of New York
Chairman of the Republican National Committee, originally elected to the 82nd Congress. Mr. Miller's get-things-done ability spurred the capture of 44 new seats for his party in the last Congressional election.

Representative Bob Wilson of California
Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. Recipient of numerous awards from civic, fraternal and military organizations. He is especially proud of Redbook's citation naming him as one of the "10 members of Congress who has done the most for the young people of America."



Representative Albert Quie of Minnesota
Formerly a State Senator and presently serving his second full term in the United States Congress. He recently toured the Soviet Union to observe the educational facilities and will use this as the theme of his address before the Political Action Conference.

Enclosed is my check or money order in the amount of $_____ to cover the Conference fee at $75 per person, and $45 for additional members of the same family.

Please make reservations at the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference, January 5 and 6, 1962 for the following people:

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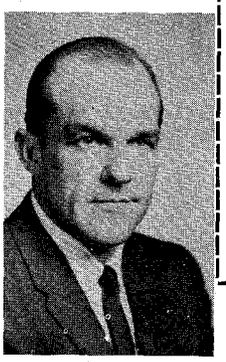
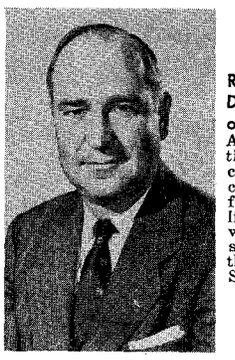
Representative Durward G. Hall of Missouri
A basic conservative who boasts an ADA rating of zero, Mr. Hall carried every one of the 17 counties in his district in the 1960 election.

Representative James E. Bromwell of Iowa
Now serving his first term in Congress. A former attorney, Mr. Bromwell is a persuasive and devoted worker for good constitutional government. His desire is for the counties and states to retain their independence from a centralized regime.



Jack Cox, Prominent Oil Man of Breckenridge, Texas
An active campaigner for conservatism, first in the Democratic party, then, to enlarge his basic sphere of operations for the conservative cause, switched to the Republican party. Firmly believes Texas and the South should encourage the two-party system in the best interests of Constitutional government.



Representative Dave Martin of Nebraska
A devoted conservative who will not compromise his principles in favor of a few votes. He would like to see the Goldwater school of conservatism adopted throughout the United States.

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Goldwater Asks:

Where Are the 'Extremists'?

Speaking to a conference of Southern Republican leaders in Atlanta, Georgia, recently, Senator Barry Goldwater said that if President Kennedy is worred about the influence of "extremists" in America, he should purge his own administration of the "radicals who are raising hell with this country."

"The extremist groups of the left are far more dangerous than those of the right," the Arizona Republican said. "There are no members of the John Birch Society in the Kennedy Administration, but more than 40 members of ADA (the Americans for Democratic Action) are in places of power. They are the ones who are raising hell with this country," he added.

Senator Goldwater's sharp blast at the Kennedy Administration's ADA connection was in answer to a growing Administration assault on the nation's conservatives. Administration spokesmen began taking the offensive several weeks ago, and JFK joined in the attack during his mid-November politicking tour of Washington, California and Arizona.

Using the John Birch Society as a symbol, the nation's Chief Executive accused conservatives of looking "suspiciously" at their neighbors and leaders.

Replied Goldwater: "He's surrounded with extremists of the Americans for Democratic Action. The real extremists are the people to the left, the Socialists in the Kennedy Administration."

"Not once, but thousands of times, these advisers and backers have expressed anti-American philosophies," he said. "The whole wagon train including the wagonmaster is riding on the left wheel all the time," Goldwater continued.

Goldwater's focusing of attention on the ADA influence in the Kennedy Administration occurs at a time when a new paper-back book, *America, Listen,* is making its appearance at newsstands and book stores across the country. It sells for 50 cents.

Written by former State Department official Frank Kluckhohn, *America, Listen* pierces the curtain of "sweetness and light" that has cloaked Kennedy and his select circle of advisers since the beginning of this year. *America, Listen* is required reading for conservatives. Reprinted below is an excerpt from this vital book.

The ADA and Jack Kennedy

—From *America, Listen* by Frank Kluckhohn

SOME TIME BEFORE the 1960 primaries, a meeting of the executive group of a left-wing organization was held in Baltimore. Two of its three cofounders, James Wechsler, editor of the New York *Post,* and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., an attorney and officeholder in New Deal days, made speeches. They said that Adlai Stevenson, whom their organization had twice backed, should not again be the Democratic candidate; that the choice instead was between Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

After Jack Kennedy knocked Hubert Humphrey out of the running for the nomination in the Wisconsin and West Virginia primaries, officials had a second thought about Kennedy and made an effort to try to nominate Adlai again. After Kennedy's nomination at Los Angeles, however, the ADA gave its all-out support to Jack Kennedy.

This support was important for several reasons. It made certain the labor-leader support for Kennedy because the organization counted among its original members: Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky, James Carey and Emil Rieve.

Its most direct help, however, lay in the support among influential working members of the press and the media, and it insured the backing of probably the most vocal elements among the radical *intelligentsia.* Among its original press members were Stewart Alsop, Marquis Childs, Kenneth Crawford and Edgar Ansel Mowrer. Formidable and numerous additions to that list have since been made. Among its original academic members were Kenneth Galbraith and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard.

The members, and those closely affiliated with the organization, are zealots who work hard to push the organization's collective viewpoint. Not only did they help elect Kennedy, but they also have entered his Administration from the top to the bottom. Although to the nation at large the ADA is scarcely known, or not known at all, it probably is the most influential single element in Jack Kennedy's government.

What About Joe Kennedy?

A New Dealer in Roosevelt's day, the liberals believe him to be a conservative today, but this is disputed by Westbrook Pegler who reported that Joe once tried to get him to ask Joe McCarthy to stay out of Boston so he would not embarrass Jack.

Father Joe never raised a finger against Jack's swinging leftward after 1955 when he made himself the darling of the ADA underground.

From *America, Listen* by Frank Kluckhohn, Monarch Books, Derby, Conn., 1961.

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The Los Angeles *Times,* in an article by its Washington correspondent, Robert T. Hartmann, wrote:

THE ADA: ITS IMPACT ON THE NEW FRONTIER—ONCE ALOOF FROM KENNEDY, IT STAFFS HIS ADMINISTRATION

"I'm not liberal at all," protested John F. Kennedy soon after becoming a Senator in 1953. "I never joined the Americans for Democratic Action. I'm not comfortable with those people."

Eight years ago, American liberals were not very comfortable with the young Senator, either. Taking their cues from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, honorary national chairman of ADA, most of their hearts belonged to Adlai in that bitter winter of Republican restoration . . .

Last May, as the 14th national convention of the ADA met . . . to celebrate the recapture of Washington by the Democrats . . . for the first time in eight years there was a letter of welcome to Washington on White House stationary hailing "liberals as today's minutemen leading the way" in the "democratic social revolution as against the revolutions of nihilism and totalitarianism."

Mentioned in the article are the following members (or former members) of the ADA who are prominent in the New Frontier:

- Theodore C. Sorensen, Special Adviser to the President
- Arthur S. Schlesinger, Jr., Administrative Assistant to the President
- Harrison L. Wooford, Special Assistant to the President on Civil Rights
- Chester Bowles, Undersecretary of State
- Mrs. Katie Louchheim, assistant to Mr. Bowles
- G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State
- Philip H. Coombs, Assistant Secretary of State
- Jonathan B. Bingham, U. S. Representative on the UN Trusteeship Council
- J. Kenneth Galbraith, Ambassador to India
- James Loeb, Jr., Ambassador to Peru
- Adlai Stevenson, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations (Not a member, but *ADA World* identifies him as a founder)
- Arthur Goldberg, Secretary of Labor
- Frank W. McCulloch, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board
- George L. P. Weaver, Assistant Secretary of Labor
- Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor
- Charles Donahue, Labor Department Solicitor
- Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
- Wilbur J. Cohen
- Mrs. Jim G. Aken

[Congressional Liaison Officers for Department of Health, Labor and Welfare

- Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture
- Charles Murphy, Undersecretary of Agriculture
- Robert G. Lewis, Deputy Administrator of Price Supports
- John A. Baker, Director of Agricultural Credit Services
- Henry H. Fowler, Undersecretary of the Treasury
- Frederic C. Belen, Assistant Postmaster General
- Charles H. Stoddard, Director of the Interior Department's Review Staff
- Archibald Cox, Solicitor General of the United States
- William Taylor, Special Assistant to the Director of the Civil Rights Commission
- Thomas K. Finletter, U. S. Ambassador to NATO
- Robert C. Weaver, Housing and Home Finance Administrator
- Jack T. Conway, Deputy Housing and Home Finance Administrator
- Sidney H. Woolner, Commissioner of Community Facilities
- Howard Morgan, Federal Power Commissioner
- Philip Elman, Federal Trade Commissioner
- George Docking, Director of the Export-Import Bank

(Editor's note: Hartmann's seven-part series on the ADA was reprinted in the "Congressional Record" on September 14, 1961.)

HIS OWN RAPT AUDIENCE

Correspondent Hartmann, summing up in the rather long article on the ADA and its relationship to the Kennedy Administration, comments:

It can be taken as reasonable proof . . . that President Kennedy has clearly overcome the discomfort he expressed about liberals and the ADA eight years ago.

But when any 14-year-old organization, numbering no more than 50,000 citizens, with a budget of less than $200,000 a year . . . can staff an administration with three White House aides, three Cabinet officers, and 31 key administrators in vital areas of finance, labor, civil rights, public works, power, housing and foreign policy, it is worth looking into . . .

Actually, these are only a few of the ADA members (or former members) in the Kennedy Administration. In the second and third echelons of the government, there are many more ADA-connected or ADA-oriented personnel.

THE MEMBERSHIP of ADA is composed of many honest liberals; a mass of college professors, scientists, members of the *intelligentsia* in general, and some politicians who have found its support valuable, particularly in the press and labor fields, and, in a few cases, the keystone of their success in politics.

Most of the membership probably believes that the Federal government can handle most problems for the people. There is a collectivist tinge to ADA's policy as support of the Brannan, and now the Freeman, farm plans indicates. A majority of the members would deny they are "statists," although some are, and more would deny they are Socialists, although a few are.

But perhaps the best gauge may be found in the policies ADA has, or does, support. ADA has suggested:

- Relief aid to Communist China
- Diplomatic recognition of Communist China
- Admission of Communist China to the UN
- Ratification of the UN covenant on genocide
- Exclusion of Spain from the UN
- Support of the International Labor Organization
- Opposed unilateral US attempt to intervene against Castro

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The ADA has urged:

- The Brannan Farm Plan
- Compulsory health insurance
- Federal price, wage and rent controls
- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act
- Compulsory union membership
- Giving the Executive power "to modify rates of taxes and expenditures to meet changing conditions"
- Abolition of the seniority rule in granting committee chairmanships in Congress
- Unilateral cessation of nuclear bomb testing

The amazing fact, however, is that this organization can exist, and wield such obvious influence, without most Americans being aware of it, or if they do know, not quite understanding it.

It is the left-wing counterpart of some of the right-wing organizations which have been so publicly attacked recently. It is interesting, in this connection, that ADA came out strongly against a Congressional investigation of the John Birch Society, which it opposes. Such an investigation would set a precedent for an investigation of ADA's role in the present Administration.

ADA has publicly declared itself to be "nonpartisan." "The ADA maintains its independence of either party," but has declared that "the liberals are an ineffectual minority in the Republican party, and the reactionaries, the strategically placed minority in the Democratic Party."

ADA is "liberal," according to its own 1953 program, and Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania, a former chairman of ADA's Philadelphia Chapter, has defined a "liberal" as one "who believes in utilizing the full force of the government for the advancement of social, political and economic justice at the municipal, state, national, and international level."

The *New Leader* declared that "ADA is not a mass organization. It cannot scare candidates with hundreds of thousands of votes. It counts because of its quality, rather than its quantity. The common quality shared by all the group is the eagerness to do their share in seeing the world is run right."

Despite the enthusiasm, honesty, and integrity of most of its members, who probably believe more or less what Senator Clark does, there are undertones in this organization as politically subtle as in some of the more conservative organizations it deplores.

ADA, in its 1961 platform, for instance, believes too much accent is placed upon "military" rather than economic and political considerations in the Far East, and questions the need for continued maintenance of American bases there. It is an interesting coincidence that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has long called for the elimination of such bases.

ADA for 1961 also calls for recognition of Red China and its admission into the United Nations, although both major political parties are on record against this. It is no secret that the Red Chinese are most active in Cuba and certain other Latin American countries, trying to break what has been a united front in Latin America against admission of Red China to the United Nations, and that Khrushchev wants Red China admitted.

James Wechsler, one of the three founders of ADA, was once a self-admitted official of the Young Communist League. He has since repeatedly asserted that he has forsaken communism. However, it is a matter of record that his books were used in the Jefferson Communist School in New York, long after he declared he had quit and had refused to divulge the names of his former Communist associates.

Another of the original founders, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., an attorney, presently ADA Vice Chairman, defended William W. Remington of the Commerce Department, while the *ADA World,* then the organization's publication, proclaimed Remington's "innocence." Remington was sentenced (the sentence was upheld on appeal) to the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania for lying about his Communist activities and associations. Remington was killed in prison by thugs for reasons having no relation to his sentence.

Before the Remington case hit the courts, however, *ADA World* gloated:

> The clearance of William Remington of charges of disloyalty to the Government was unquestionably the most important and well-publicized decision so far handed down by the government's top Loyalty Review Board. This major civil liberties victory can be credited in large measure to Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of the ADA Executive Committee.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., whose father belonged to 18 Communist fronts, although he himself has not belonged to any, wrote President Eisenhower on November 20, 1953, protesting against the official exposure of the late Harry Dexter White, a former ranking US Treasury official, as a Communist agent.

In his letter the younger Harvard professor stated that White's exposure "threatens to make the United States Government the laughing stock and despair of the entire free world. It has already undermined the respect of the American people in their representative form of government. Continued events of this nature will do nothing but tear our nation apart."

Strangely, an outstanding American, former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, who entered ADA with her then protege, Joseph Lash, wrote on August 16, 1948, in her column, "My Day":

> Smearing good people like Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie, is, I think, unforgiveable.

It seems fair to ask: If an Army general is to be punished for allegedly teaching John Birch Society ideas to his troops, why should the ADA author of the Harry Dexter White letter be permitted to hold a key position in the White House?

Meanwhile, the Boston Irish who handle official patronage appointments in the White House, throw up their hands as ADA members are mysteriously appointed to Federal posts without being cleared through them.

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Now It Comes Out

There Was No Missile Gap!

By HENRY J. TAYLOR
From the Washington Daily News

WE—NOT KHRUSHCHEV—hold the big punch. We have peace insurance in super abundance. We possess colossal, not close, superiority over Russia in atomic delivery power.

Our President can give us the tremendous consolation we deserve. Yet he is reluctant, and even seems embarrassed, to supply that solace fully. This is a tragic imposition on every worried American heart.

The great truth—far from being emphasized—is only allowed to trickle to us, as if enough time should pass to make it appear our security was achieved by President Kennedy. If this is unintentional, it is nevertheless the effect.

When an early trickle came from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara last February, his good news was slapped down immediately at the White House.

Now we have heard from Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric. He has blandly informed a business group at Hot Springs, Virginia, that the famous "missile gap," of which Mr. Kennedy made such an issue in the campaign, is on the Soviet side, not ours.

Mr. Kennedy had this information in detail when he set out to win the Presidency, and knew how greatly the situation favors America, in briefings President Eisenhower ordered before the campaign started. Allen W. Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, told Mr. Kennedy every fact Mr. Gilpatric now renders.

Mr. Gilpatric gives Russia only 50 to 70 intercontinental missiles. He gives the United States a clear edge even in this field. Mr. Kennedy knew all this. Yet he stated, emphasized and reemphasized to the American people and the world, exactly the reverse. Russia was supposed to have 500 to 1,000 ICBM's by 1961, which is now, while we would have 70.

Mr. Gilpatric states we have 96 tremendously lethal Polaris missiles stationed in the oceans aboard six great nuclear submarines. He adds that the Russians have nothing that even approaches the undersea-launched Polaris and apparently have not achieved a single nuclear submarine. Mr. Kennedy knew this all along.

Mr. Gilpatric states our immense aggregate of missiles, bombers and other vehicles on hand means we have "tens of thousands of nuclear vehicles and more than one atomic warhead for each vehicle." By 1965, he says, we will have 834 ICBM's, 464 equivalent Polaris missiles and 29 nuclear submarines—totaling 1,298 long-range missiles. The Kennedy Administration budget increase (still only dollars) accounts for only 202 of the 1,298.

Then Mr. Gilpatric comes to our aircraft. He states we have in operation 1,465 jet bombers stationed throughout the world, plus supersonic bombers. We have the bombs in place for all these aircraft, praying all the while that they should never need be used. And Mr. Gilpatric says the USSR's total striking power is far less than this single muscle alone.

The damage done is serious business. In all good conscience President Kennedy has a duty to correct it. He owes it to us to reverse himself at the top of his voice—not in small asides which do not penetrate—and relieve our hearts and the hearts of the whole free world by a great, ringing recital of the truth.

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Washington wisecrack: "I miss Ike. I'll go further and even miss Truman."

MOONLIGHT AND AN OLD FACE
COEXISTENCE
USSR
COLUMBIA: "Let's have another date in Geneva. I love to talk about bombs with bums."

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General Hester vs. General Walker

From the Omaha World-Herald

BRIGADIER GENERAL Hugh B. Hester retired from the United States Army 10 years ago, saying he was "fed up" with it.

His principal claim to fame in 30 years of service came as director of food and agriculture in the United States Zone of occupied Germany in 1946 when he proposed world-wide rationing of food, an idea which for sheer nonsense on a global scale was probably unmatched up to its time.

After retirement, General Hester found public notice as a member of such organizations as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

General Hester's published ideas included these:

The United States should surrender Guantanamo Naval Base, turn over all Cuban refugees in this country to Castro, finance the Castro regime.

NATO is a "myth." The United States is to blame for the Berlin crisis. There must be "co-existence with Russia" and a "war for disarmament," which appears to mean that the United States should lay down its arms as a polite example to others.

So much for General Hester's views as he expressed them in magazine articles and books. He need not depend on his writings for a livelihood, however. The General has drawn something like $100,000 in Army retirement pay, as Columnist Edith Kermit Roosevelt revealed in the *World-Herald* and other newspapers last May.

NOW LET'S TURN to another Army officer. Major General Edwin A. Walker is not "fed up" with the Army. He loves it dearly, and says he leaves it with a heavy heart. But his career has been ruined by civilian superiors in the Pentagon who punished him because he taught his troops the facts about communism.

General Walker could retire on a pension of $12,500 a year, but he has chosen to resign rather than to take the money. His sense of patriotism, his ideas of personal honor require that he refuse to accept a subsidy from a government he may feel obliged to criticize.

Contrast General Walker's high ideals with those of General Hester and the causes which Hester serves. What a travesty it is that General Hester should still be on the Army pay roll while he glorifies Castro and urges America to adopt foreign policies which are almost indistinguishable from those which Nikita Khrushchev tries to coerce America into following.

Out of every dollar raised by the United Nations to pay for the UN army's operation in the Congo, the United States has put up 73 cents. The amount paid by Uncle Sap thus far totals $73,554,868, which includes all of the US assessed share, plus "gifts" of about $25 million. Although there are 100 member nations of the UN, only 24 countries besides the United States have paid anything for the Congo operation. Among the countries refusing to pay a single dime are Russia and its satellites, France, Italy and Nationalist China.

—*Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)*

HUAC Aide McNamara's Taped Interview—$7

Frank J. McNamara, Research Director for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. McNamara discusses the subject and progress of the hearings currently in session before that committee. His comments concerning the structure and operation of the Communist party in the US creates a timely and informative interview.

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

You cannot legislate initiative and self-reliance. There will always be those states who prosper and grow, and there will always be those states who lag and wait for help.

—Congressman Richard L. Roudebush (R.-Ind.)

Vol. XVIII, No. 48—Section V

December 1, 1961

A New GOP Figure Rises in South Carolina

Another Republican Announces for Senator Johnston's Seat

THE CONSERVATIVE RESURGENCE in the South is making a phenomenal headway. Instead of pleading for candidates, the GOP in some states will have contests for important races.

In the memory of living man, there have been virtually no Republican candidates for political office in South Carolina—not even in 1960. But this past summer Republicans placed Charles Boineau in the State Legislature in a special election for the seat from Richland County, the seat of the State Capital. So important now is the prospect of defeating liberal Democratic Senator Olin D. Johnston that a two-man race now goes on for the GOP nomination.

HUMAN EVENTS reported three weeks ago that William D. Workman would be a candidate for the GOP nomination. Another candidate with tremendous appeal and enthusiastic, widespread support will be Robert F. Chapman, a 35-year-old Spartanburg attorney.

CHAPMAN

Chapman's supporters cite in his favor that two years ago he had the courage to move into the Republican party though he practices courtroom law before Democratic judges and Democratic juries. Chapman became a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, was named State GOP Chairman last summer and has spent much of his time during the past year helping to build up the party's strength.

Chapman is a conservative of the John Tower-Bruce Alger-Barry Goldwater tradition: uncompromising all the way down the line.

His candidacy for the Senate was launched in Greewood, South Carolina, at a rally attended by representatives of 11 counties.

His address indicated the kind of thinking which is meeting with enthusiastic response throughout the South. Some extracts follow:

"As a native of South Carolina, why do I seek the Republican nomination rather than that of the Democratic party which is the party of my birth? In recent years it has become increasingly obvious that the National Democratic party is not the party of the people or the party of the South. Mr. Kennedy said he did not want and did not need any Southern votes; unfortunately for the country, he got enough Southern votes to elect him.

"The Democratic party for years has been controlled by the labor bosses and minority groups of the North. This unholy alliance dedicated to keeping itself in office has destroyed the Democratic party that Southerners could once call home. Winston Churchill said, 'Some people change their parties for principle, and some people change their principles for parties. I chose principle.'

"After much thought and careful examination of the voting records of the Senators and Congressmen of both parties I realized that the Republican party is the only party that a Southern conservative can call home in this day and time. If there are some things you do not like about the Republican party let's work together in this party to make it and keep it the 100 per cent conservative party that we desire.

"The answer of spending that the Kennedy Administration gives to every problem will eventually and surely bankrupt our country unless it is stopped. And it may best be stopped by electing Republicans to the Congress and the Senate who are dedicated to the idea of financial responsibility.

"We have hundreds of thousands of laws upon our statute books which are unnecessary, wasteful and passed for the sole purpose of trying to re-elect some official. We need someone in Washington who will ask himself about every proposed bill: Is this legislation necessary? Is this constitutional? Is this in the best interest of the people of South Carolina? Is this in the best interest of the people of the United States?"

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Practical Politics—II

Building a Team

WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN wrote to his friends in Illinois, more than 120 years ago, he realized the 1840 Presidential campaign would best be served by close attention to the precincts of the day.

The political subdivision closest to the people has always been the most important. Some states call it a voting division, parish or block. It is where people cast their ballots. It is where elections are won and lost. It is where you and your friends are needed.

Your first move is to get your team together. Find out for sure how many of your friends will back up their words with action. Avoid chiefs in your search for Indians. Unfortunately, chiefs are notoriously long on smoke and short on fire. This means finding a group of devoted people willing to work and keep working until your common objectives are accomplished.

Building a precinct organization should not be a one-shot affair, rigged up for a single election. Try to work toward a permanent organization which can move into action at a moment's notice. Above all, never doubt your potential effectiveness.

For instance, eight disciplined people in every precinct across the nation can control the country. This truth, not generally known to the public, will be your key weapon in rough-and-tumble politics. Here is how it works, as explained to AFL-CIO members by COPE (labor's Committee on Political Education).

Take the roughly 600 voters in the average American precinct. Only about 50 per cent of them turn out in an election. These 300 fall into a pattern where about 150 are regular backers of the majority party; some 100 back the minority party, and about 50 scatter their votes. The 150 members of the majority are therefore the decisive voting bloc.

BUT THESE 150 have to choose their candidate in a primary election. And, in a primary, out of the 150 only about 30 turn out to vote. So to win the primary in the majority party, you must control a simple majority of the 30 people who turn out to vote in the primary.

This means only 16 people can name the candidate for a precinct of 600 taxpaying citizens. So the eight disciplined people plus eight or more friends and relatives can win the primary, pick the candidate and, in effect, guarantee the election of their choice.

Primary laws vary from state to state. In Wisconsin, you are given ballots of all parties,

The whole State must be so well organized
that every Whig can be brought to the polls.
So divide the county into small districts
and appoint in each a committee.
Make a perfect list of the voters
and ascertain with certainty
for whom they will vote....
Keep a constant watch on the doubtful voters
and have them talked to by those
in whom they have the most confidence....
On election days see that every Whig
is brought to the polls.

A. Lincoln

while in New York you must enroll in a party in order to vote in its primary.

In one-party areas a victory in the primary is really the end of the contest. The primary winner is sure to win the general election. This is the case in almost 300 Congressional districts across the country. And in two-party areas, only about 16 people per precinct can control the nomination on both sides of the political fence.

Next week, we'll cover the importance of local politics.

Echoes of Senator Kennedy

It was a great American and a great Senator who once said, "If you permit appeals to unity to bring an end to criticism, we endanger not only the constitutional liberties of our country, but even its future existence." Those words were spoken in 1951 by Senator Robert A. Taft and I commend them to his successors.

—Senator John F. Kennedy, September 23, 1960

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Dr. Dawe:

I Quit Socialized Medicine

By E. LLOYD DAWE, M. D.

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A CURIOUS DEMAND came one day in London from a patient of mine, a middle-aged factory worker.

He wanted me to prescribe for him 10 pounds of absorbent cotton, which is used in packing open wounds and which could be ordered almost free under Britain's program of nationalized medicine.

"What on earth do you want with all that absorbent cotton?" I asked.

"I want to restuff a sofa," he replied.

When I refused to approve this improper request, he angrily threatened to withdraw his whole family of six who were my regular patients.

This attitude of disdain for the British health care program and the doctors who serve under it became widespread soon after the National Health Service was established in Great Britain in 1958.

It is only one—and perhaps the least important—of the potential dangers America faces if a system of nationalized medicine is adopted in this country. A compulsory Federal health insurance bill now pending in the US Congress is the thin end of the wedge that quite probably could bring deteriorating medical standards and medical care in the United States.*

As an intern in a London hospital and later in general practice there, I witnessed the unbelievable waste, interference and bureaucratic regimentation that have accompanied Britain's unwieldy social experiment.

I paid government-imposed "fines" for prescribing the best medicine for my patients. I spent anxious hours in search of hospital space for the critically ill. I saw hospital grants frivolously spent on television sets and new carpeting.

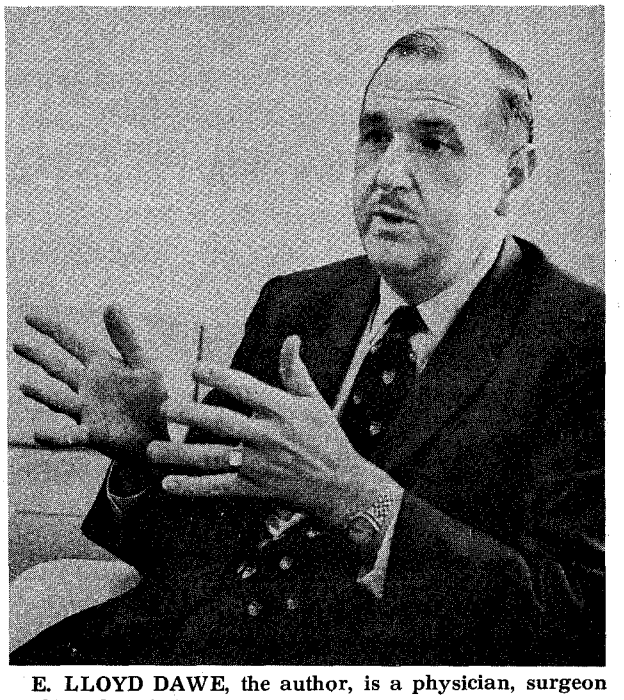
Practice under the National Health Service soon became intolerable for me, as it has for thousands of British and European doctors who have left their countries to practice in America. I, too, chose freedom and came to the United States to practice under what I firmly believe is the best existing medical system in the world today.

Politicians who favor enactment of new Federal medical care in the US today are making the same wishful promises and tranquilizing assurances that were heard in England 13 years ago.

A Lesson To Be Heeded

Americans should heed the lesson taught in England, and guard well the high medical standards and freedoms they now possess.

The proposed medical care legislation now at issue in Congress would provide for payment of hospital, nursing home and home health services to aged beneficiaries under the social se-



E. LLOYD DAWE, the author, is a physician, surgeon and psychiatrist.

He underwent his pre-medical and medical training at the London Hospital Medical College of the University of London, England. He received his degrees in medicine and surgery in 1948 and interned at the Connaught Hospital, London.

After four years as a medical officer in the British Army, he entered practice under the British National Health Service in London.

In 1955, Dr. Dawe took up residency training in psychiatry at Warren State Hospital in Pennsylvania and the Fairfield State Hospital, Newton, Conn.

He is now in full-time private psychiatric practice in Danbury, Conn., and is a member of the staff of Danbury Hospital and consultant to the Danbury Mental Health Society. He is also a member of the Medical Advisory Committee at the Bridgeport, Conn., Museum of Art, Science and Industry.

* *A medical-care-for-the-aged plan is certain to come up before Congress next year. The House Ways and Means Committee conducted hearings on the Kennedy Administration's medicare plan this year but no further action was taken. The Administration wants to tie medical care for the aged to social security, a method critics regard as the opening wedge for establishing "free" medical care for everyone.*

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curity system. Providers of the health care would have to agree to meet specific government requirements. They would be paid by an increase in the social security taxes levied on employers and employes.

Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who would administer the proposed law, has been widely quoted as saying that the legislation would not authorize government supervision or control over the practice of medicine, the manner in which medical services are provided or the selection or compensation of those offering the health care services.

However, the bill itself states that hospitals, nursing facilities and home care agencies must meet such conditions of participation as the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare requires.

The Health Secretary says that doctors would not be included in the program. However, the bill specifically includes pathologists, radiologists, psychiatrists and anesthesiologists working in hospitals or serving the hospital's outpatient clinics. The bill also would include interns and residents in teaching hospitals.

IT IS NAIVE to suppose that once this legislation became law it would not be extended gradually to cover all medical practice and health care services for the entire US population. It is equally naive to suppose that government financing will be provided without government control and ultimate government operation of medical services. The government would be irresponsible if it spent public funds without adequate controls and supervision.

Innocent-sounding provisions of the medical care measure can prove to be far different in practice. I saw similar provisions as they were applied under Britain's National Health Service.

For example, the pending medical care legislation limits the drugs and biologicals that will be provided for patients to those included in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary or New and Non-official Remedies.

Practitioners Have Drug Restrictions

In Britain the amount and kind of drugs were also restricted for the general practitioner. Only doctors on the staffs of hospitals initially could prescribe new drugs not listed in the British Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. Government-licensed drug houses supplied medicines, which the general practitioners were supposed to prescribe by their generic name.

Nearly every week, either the doctor with whom I was in practice or I would be fined because we had prescribed a drug which in our best judgment was needed by a patient but which was not on the government's official list.

Once I was charged for prescribing a drug that actually was in the official listing. I pointed this out rather acidly to the bureaucrats who had erred. The charge was remitted, but I never received an explanation or an apology.

On another occasion I discovered that Luminal, a brand name for phenobarbital, which was being produced in large quantities by a private firm, was actually less expensive to obtain than the phenobarbital being made in the government's drug houses.

The restrictions on a physician's judgment to prescribe the best medicine for his patient fell particularly heavily on the younger doctor. For instance, the new man in the field might prescribe a new and expensive drug for arthritis, whereas the older physician might order aspirin. Since the government levied a charge on doctors whose prescriptions exceeded a certain percentage of the average cost for the particular area in which they practiced, the physician who prescribed the more expensive medicines suffered financially.

It became natural for a doctor to hesitate to prescribe certain drugs when he knew it would cost him money. It was difficult enough to get by on the restrictive compensation the government allowed.

Fixed Fee Per Patient

A physician in general practice was paid a fixed fee per patient per year no matter how frequently he saw the patient. To earn a living of about $4,000 a year he had to see approximately 100 patients a day. Medical specialists were attached to hospitals and paid a salary by the government.

I have a friend who has a rural practice in England still. He gets by only because he also has a chicken farm. His income from his chickens is greater than from his practice.

Since medical care theoretically was available to everyone at anytime, we were literally swamped with patients, many of them with trivial complaints or with no ailment at all. I remember one elderly woman who was in and out of the office three or four times a week. This old dear lived alone and mainly wanted someone to talk to.

Free service to all naturally leads to overutilization. Patients and proper medical care suffer.

With the best will and intentions we could not give all the time we should have to our patients. The general practitioner tended to send any cases where diagnosis was difficult or time-consuming to outpatient departments of the hospitals. Less and less minor surgery was done in the doctor's office, since there was no time.

Besides the heavy patient load, the time spent on government paper work was fantastically high. If a man was too ill to work, he had to have a certificate filled out by his physician. For each week he was not on the job, a certificate was necessary, and another certificate had to be completed when he returned to work.

There were certificates for free milk or orange juice for children when this added nourishment

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Pass Your Legislation!
IT ALL COMES BACK TO ME, NOW!
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was necessary, and complicated forms any time anyone was treated who was not on a doctor's list of regular patients. Form-filling and correspondence with the government thus became one of the physician's major functions. He was reduced to the role of part-time clerk.

The lack of time to care for patients meant more of them had to be shunted off to hospitals. Doctors tended to lose touch with their patients when this happened as practically no general practitioners are on hospital staffs. The doctor could visit his patient in the hospital, but he got the uncomfortable feeling that he was in the way, because he had no responsibility for the patient then. The hospital staff was in authority.

When the patient was released, his doctor got a brief letter from the hospital saying what had been done, but this break in medical care continuity is hardly the best kind of treatment for the patient. Rarely, too, did the patient have any choice over who would treat him in the hospital.

THE SECRETARY of Health, Education and Welfare and the politicians who support the medical care bill before Congress say that it provides free choice of either hospital or doctor.

Under the National Health Service, patients not only had no choice of hospitals, they were fortunate to get accommodations at all in the jam-packed institutions.

I remember an elderly patient who fractured her hip. I spent more than three hours on the telephone before I could locate a bed for her, and it was in a hospital on the other side of London.

I remember, too, a 24-year-old woman who had a sudden cerebral attack. I believed it was neurological in nature, but I knew she needed a specialist for proper diagnosis. After four hours on the phone, I finally was able to get her into a hospital. A brain cyst was discovered. The young woman lived, but the wait had not helped her.

I remember, too, a man of about 60 who had a heart attack and was in a state of some shock. Two hours of phoning finally found hospital space for this emergency case. A central phone service finally was established which relieved this problem to some extent. But private or semi-private rooms were almost unheard of. In some hospitals the crowded wards even had beds down the middle aisles.

Two-Year Waiting Period

Unless surgery was of emergency nature, up to a two-year wait was customary. I had several child patients with chronic tonsilitis who were on the waiting list for operations the whole year I was in practice in London.

A major reason why the hospitals were so overcrowded was the heavy load of elderly patients, the very age group that the health care measure now before Congress would cover. Since hospitalization was free, many of the aged in Britain were shuttled off to the hospitals rather than being cared for at home by their families.

I appreciate that the aim of the aged health care legislation is to help a group of citizens who frequently incur heavy medical expenses. However, as a psychiatrist, I am convinced that the elderly person should not be encouraged in dependency. He should not be made to feel that he is a pitied ward of the state, a worn-out object of charity. Let us not destroy the self-reliant spirit. The older patient must have an incentive to keep living, to continue to be useful.

EXISTING LEGISLATION, enacted by Congress only last year, provides a program of care for needy aged who cannot afford the costs. But to encourage all the aged to give up their independence and become debit members of society, to receive doles regardless of need, could be a destructive influence on the older population.

Though health care of the elderly is often more expensive than that of younger persons, the British found that their attempts to improve the health services for the minority downgraded the services for the majority. There are even indications that the health of the over-all population was not greatly improved by the Service as such.

One might expect that, with health care available to anyone regardless of cost, the country would be healthier. However, British businessmen found that absenteeism in plants and companies nearly doubled the first year the Health Service was in effect.

Private Health Insurance Booms

The dissatisfaction with the National Health Service has been strikingly shown in the sharp

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" YOU TEAM UP WITH ME, GRAN'PAPPY, AND WE'LL WHIP THE FIRE OUT OF THESE YOUNGER GENERATIONS OF TAXPAYERS "
"LIBERAL" SOCIALIZERS OF EVERYTHING
SOCIALIZED MEDICINE FOR VOTES-
KNOX
NASHVILLE BANNER

rise in voluntary health insurance plans in Britain. When the Health Service first was established, private health insurance fell off drastically. But now those who can afford it buy private health insurance because of the better treatment and benefits it assures, though the insured must also carry the heavy taxes that pay for the nationalized health plan.

THE POOR BRITISH TAXPAYER has been milked dry. The Health Service now costs more than five times the original estimate. One of the main reasons is that there are two or three government clerks for each doctor. On that basis, if the US adopts a government-operated health system, the Federal government would have to hire nearly two million more clerks.

When the British Health Service began, the staff of the hospital where I was an intern seemed to double overnight. The signs of bureaucracy —excessive paperwork, overhead and impersonal treatment—were immediately apparent.

Hospitals apply to the government for block grants for operating expenses. If a hospital has any money left over when it has completed a fiscal year, the next year's grant is reduced by this amount. Naturally, this system encourages wasteful practices and penalizes economical hospital administrators.

I have seen hospital money spent for television sets, new carpeting and other purposes of a non-medical nature just to use up remaining funds in a budget.

Cosmetics by Prescription

Patients and pharmacists were not guiltless either. Some patients had arrangements with their pharmacists whereby they would bring in a prescription for government paid medicine and use it instead to pay for cosmetics of an equivalent value. The waste and red tape might be worth the price if they assured the best medical practice and health care. However, bureaucratic administration brought outrageous governmental interference that discouraged and handicapped medical men. For example, these two incidents involved my brother-in-law. He, too, is a physician refugee of the National Health Service and is now practicing in New Mexico.

One New Year's Eve, my brother-in-law received a message to make three house calls. There was no indication of an emergency nature. But by the time he reached the third house, the patient had already been sent to a hospital by another physician.

A complaint was brought against my brother-in-law and he was taken before a government Health Service tribunal that acted as prosecutor, judge and jury. A doctor under this situation is not even allowed representation. Though he pointed out that he had no way of knowing the patient was in an emergency condition, he was fined 50 pounds.

On appeal, the decision was overturned and justice was done, but it had cost him untold anxiety and loss of prestige, through the bad publicity of this star chamber procedure. He was not even able to sue for malicious abuse or on other grounds.

On another occasion, government inspectors who periodically check doctor's offices as to the condition of furnishings and even decor, demanded to see the living quarters of my brother-in-law which were in the same building.

I came to the United States because I sought the opportunity to practice medicine in a way that I thought best for both doctor and patient —without regimentation, restrictions and interference. I want only two people in the medical relationship—myself and my patient. There should be no impersonal governmental third party.

In this country I have found freedom of action and professional choice. Now I feel I am practicing in the best existing system in the world. It is not perfect. But we are striving to make it better. And the best medical care can be given only in the system where a doctor is not a government clerk but an individual with professional dignity and freedom.

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